

## FOE AIMS TO DIVERT NEW BRITISH DRIVE

Violent Gunfire in Flanders  
Causes Anxiety to German  
Crown Prince.

## TEUTONS FAIL IN ATTACK

Field Marshal Haig's Army  
Nears Objective Command-  
ing Vast Plain

London, Sept. 30.—While the British gunners in Flanders again make a climax of activity, preparatory to what is expected to be another big offensive move by Field Marshal Haig, the army of the German Crown Prince is making a desperate effort to create a diversion at Verdun, on the Alsace front and elsewhere. At the same time the reinforced German army in the Ypres region is keeping up a series of heavy attacks there. All these attacks have been repulsed, according to the bulletin issued by the British commander-in-chief.

On both sides of the Meuse, according to the Paris official statement tonight, the artillery exchanges were in great volume. On the Alsace front the German infantry attacked in force, but was repulsed with severe losses. Berlin says the increased fire before Verdun was "temporary."

The unrelenting fighting in Belgium has resulted in further minor successes for the Entente troops. A threatened attack near Polygon Wood was checked in time and a blow struck at Loos repulsed on the enemy. From the Yser to the Comines-Ypres canal the big guns were exceedingly busy.

**German Commanders Worried.**  
The German high command finally is beginning to show signs of uneasiness. The desperate position of the Teutons troops remaining within range of the British heavy artillery. In the Roulers district reports from the front of German sources declare the population is being sent away as fast as possible.

Field Marshal Haig finally has driven the enemy from the Chaboult ridge and now is going after the Zandvoerde district. When this objective falls the British army should be in a position to sweep the vast plain and make it untenable for any number of enemy troops. This would mean that the foe practically would be at the mercy of the Entente forces over a wide stretch of territory that had been abandoned last spring.

## Text of Official Reports.

Official reports from the fighting fronts follow:  
British (Day).—The artillery was active during the night on both sides in the battle area. A concentration of German infantry was repulsed at Polygon Wood. East of Loos a hostile bombing attack was driven off. We captured a few prisoners as a result of patrol encounters.

British (Night).—Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood, and subsequently launched three attacks, all of which were repulsed with loss. The first was delivered south of Reutelbeke. It was beaten off by our machine gunners. Shortly afterward hostile infantry advanced astride the Ypres-Memmel road under cover of a thick smoke barrage and accompanied by flamethrower detachments, and succeeded temporarily in driving in one of our advanced posts. An immediate counter attack repulsed the post, together with a number of prisoners and machine guns.

Later in the morning an attempt to repeat this attack was broken up by our artillery.

The enemy raided our trenches early in the morning east of Loos and captured one of our machine guns. At the same time a number of our own machine guns were captured. Our own machine guns were captured. Our own machine guns were captured.

French (Day).—There was very active artillery fighting in the region of Fontenay, Hartebise, Craonne, and also on the right bank of the Meuse. We repulsed an enemy attack east of Auberville. We penetrated the German lines west of Corbelle and brought back war materials. On the remainder of the front the night was quiet.

## Tentons Suffer Losses.

French (Night).—On the Alsace front, after a night of preparation, three enemy detachments attempted this morning to reach our trenches north of Berry-au-Bac. One German group which succeeded in entering the trench was driven out. The other two were driven out immediately. At the other points our artilleries suffered considerable losses.

A very active artillery action was maintained all day on both banks of the Meuse, particularly north of Hill 311 and near the Bois le Chateau. German airplanes bombed the region of Dunkirk on September 27, 28 and 29. The first two bombardments caused several casualties among the civilian population. Two German ma-

## Income and War Excess Profits Taxes

We have prepared a distribution of a brief summary of the provisions of the Revenue Bill, 1917, which will be introduced in conference September 29, 1917, which change the present Income Tax, and create the War Excess Profits Tax.

While the Act will not become law until the conference report is formally adopted by both Houses of Congress, and the Act is signed by the President, our summary is intended to outline the effect of the Act in its present form.

We have in preparation and will distribute as promptly as possible a pamphlet containing the full text of the Act, with explanatory diagrams and notes.

Our Tax Division will welcome inquiries relating to questions of taxation.

## BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street

## CHINES WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY OUR

On the night of September 29-30 our airplanes bombed stations, depots, and enemy establishments north of Soissons, dropping four thousand kilos of projectiles with success.

German (Day).—The activity of all our armies was less than on preceding days. In Flanders the artillery duel was severe on the coast and, in the evening, from the Yser as far as the Comines-Ypres Canal. Advancing British reconnoitering parties were repulsed at many points.

Verdun there was only moderate activity, apart from a temporary increase in the firing.

## NEW FRENCH LEAGUE FIGHTS EARLY PEACE

Prominent Men in Move to  
Press War Until "Assassins"  
Are Chastised.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A new organization called "League for National Defense," with Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate; Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies; and Leon Bérard, Minister of State, as honorary presidents, is causing widespread comment in the press.

The keynote programme of the league appears to be the pressing of peace before victory and their chastisement, and the direct object of the organization is to fight against all tendencies toward a premature and inconclusive peace.

The membership of the league includes representatives of all political parties from Conservatives to liberals, and also of the Radical Socialists, and comprises even some former extremists, such as Leopold Lacour.

Other conspicuous members are A. Aulard, a famous historical scholar, the philosopher; Ferdinand Buisson, president of the "League of the Rights of Man"; René Lacombe, Maurice Barres, the academician, and Deputy Stephen Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The conservative organ in the league is "Le Journal," which has been quoted in a report to the effect that the league inquires whether it is intended to support the proposition for annexation to the left bank of the Rhine.

## FRENCH ADOPT BREAD CARDS.

Meatless Days Abandoned—Less Wheat Needed From U. S.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The programme of two meatless days a week is to be abandoned by France, beginning October 15, and bread cards will be introduced according to announcement by the Chamber of Deputies by Maurice Long, the new Minister of Provisions. The savings resulting from the meatless days will be used in the effort to give better quality and a diminished quantity of bread. The sugar rationing will be reduced one-third.

Minister Long further announced that two-thirds of the original estimate of wheat to be imported would suffice. He quoted a report to the effect that many persons in the occupied sections of France are starving.

## BOLO BETRAYED BY TIP FROM AMERICA

Continued from First Page.

In connection with the arrest yesterday of the man charged with having relations with the enemy and also suspected to be an important figure in an international plot in which the names of several prominent Americans may figure, the arrest of Bolo, although an attempt was made to accomplish it as quietly as possible, was accompanied by violently hostile demonstrations on the part of the public.

Wrapped in blankets, his face covered with a white cloth, Bolo was carried on a stretcher from the front of the Hotel, being taken out by way of the baggage elevator. As he was borne through the door a crowd of about 2,000 persons, who had collected in the courtyard, came down the steps. A private ambulance conveyed him to Presne jail, where he was placed in a hospital cell.

It is now said Bolo has received \$100,000 from the Deutsche Bank, and the sum was divided into several parts, passing through a number of hands before it finally reached a New York bank. By the time all traces of its origin had been lost.

## Money Traced to United States.

No further official information has been given in regard to the contents of the cablegrams from the United States concerning the activities of Bolo, but the Paris press has been able to obtain the results of the investigation made by the American police in regard to various banks and financial institutions in New York and other cities were listed in connection with payments made on behalf of Bolo.

The newspaper says that in 1916 more than 10,000,000 francs was paid by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin on behalf of Bolo. A great part of this sum being remitted to him by transfers to a French bank.

The Paris press adds that nine American banks figured in these transactions and that the American police have been able to make a list of names of persons in America to whom checks were drawn by the Deutsche Bank, with the intention of making payments to secret German agents in France.

The Paris press says twelve American banks were utilized in this manner, and that one of the intermediaries in the sending of money to Bolo was a relative of an official of the Imperial Bank of Germany who is connected with a German-American bank.

One result of Bolo's arrest will be the sequestration of all his property in France.

## Treated as Ordinary Prisoner.

The prison authorities have been ordered to treat Bolo as an ordinary prisoner without other privileges or unusual security.

President Joffre, however, who has been cited to appear before the court of inquiry because of his relations with Bolo, has issued a statement asserting his ignorance of wrongdoing on the part of the Levantine. It has developed that Bolo paid a long visit to Bolo not more than ten days ago. Bolo, in his capacity as president of the highest Paris court, has had much to do since the beginning of the war in France, and decisions which dealt with the legal property of money and property in France owned by Germans.

## BULGARS BUTCHER WOMEN IN SERBIA

Insurgent Tells of Cruelties  
Practised on People of  
Conquered State.

## CHILDREN ARE DEPORTED

Revolt Against Foreign Dom-  
ination Growing and Bands  
Make Frequent Raids.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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London, Sept. 30.—A correspondent at Serbian field headquarters says conditions in the interior of the country are not of such a character as to comfort the men fighting at the front. The letter, from a Serbian insurgent, confirms rumors of a continuance of the revolt against Bulgarian authority, which it was asserted officially was stamped out in February. As late as May 23 the writer was one of a band of insurgents still on the warpath. He asserted that "the revolt will go on and spread continually and cannot be curbed by any force on earth."

The letter also confirms previous statements that among the insurgents there is a certain proportion of malcontent Bulgars. These are said to be men of Serbian blood who formerly had been forced into the Bulgarian ranks. Writing from a mountain fastness, the insurgent says:

"Here I am on a mountain that may become my dreary abode. On April 25 I escaped from a Bulgarian jail, where I was imprisoned after being captured in the revolt at Kourvinegrad, where we, to the number of 2,500, gave battle to a whole German division, putting it to flight. We were attacked by three German divisions, supported by guns and machineguns. In a bloody encounter I was taken prisoner and several comrades were sentenced to be hanged. During the night the jail was attacked and we were set free."

**Women Hanged on Gibbets.**  
The Bulgars called all the male population from 17 to 65 into the army. They sent all children from 12 to 14 to Constantinople. The cruel deeds of those Mongols provoked our revolt. Serbian mothers, moved by the lamentable cries of their children, attacked the Bulgarian soldiers with stones. The Bulgars replied by erecting gibbets on every street corner and hanging many men and women."

The exasperated population broke into Bulgarian shops, both men and women providing themselves with weapons. The revolt spread from village to village. We were attacked by a battalion of new deserters, who were engaged at Lohane, Leskovatz and Prokuplje. We raided Nish, where we captured a hospital. There we met two Bulgarian divisions."

"At first we were victorious, but the Bulgars held our women and children in front of them so that we could not fire without killing them. We were forced to retreat to the mountains, where fighting again took place. In the course of which we were attacked in the rear by Magyar reinforcements. There I was taken with ten comrades and we all were condemned to death. While the gibbets were being set up, the Bulgars' insurgents killed the guards and let us go."

## Children Commit Suicide.

"The revolt will go on. For the Bulgars have set themselves to destroying our race. On April 27 they sent 8,000 children to Constantinople. Many of these little ones killed themselves by jumping from the windows. The Bulgars desired the whole population vaccinated against smallpox, but instead of vaccine used virus calculated to cause malnutrition. When the children were vaccinated with this virus, a Czech doctor, safety was sought in flight to the mountains."

The Bulgars then began to hang people. They hanged the fathers before the eyes of the mothers, and every one was compelled to witness these cruelties. A clerk at Yordan, hanged by the tongue on Easter Sunday, suffered frightful tortures before he expired. Twelve Serbian prisoners captured on the Macedonian front called to the people while they were being tortured to kill themselves rather than yield to the Bulgars."

"This is a pale picture of what is passing in Serbia. But our revolt cannot be suppressed. It is said that only old Serbia and Macedonia and parts of Bulgaria itself are joining in the movement. Bands of insurgents are not long ago involved in a Bulgarian town and held it for some days, until forced out by a large body of troops."

## IRISH HUNGER STRIKE ENDED.

Sinn Feiners in Prison to Be Treated Better.

London, Sept. 30.—A despatch to the Central News from Dublin says: "As a result of a decision of the Privy Council to make special regulations concerning the treatment of prisoners in Ireland under the defence of the realm act, by which it is understood they will be treated like ordinary prisoners, the Sinn Feiners incarcerated in the Mount Joy prison have ceased their hunger strike."

## DEMAND 8 HOURS FOR STEEL WORKERS

Frank Morrison of A. F. of L. Excites Pittsburgh Strikers.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at the Union Labor Temple here today, urged union steel workers of the Pittsburgh district to demand an eight hour day with time and a half for overtime. Several thousand workers of the steel industry, including many striking employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., attended the meeting.

"I want to say that the American Federation of Labor stands behind President Wilson for the purpose of carrying the war straight through to victory, but we do not propose unhesitatingly to sacrifice the members of labor to help make war profits for the great manufacturers," said Morrison. "The steel industry can afford to operate on an eight hour basis and can afford to grant proper working conditions."

An official of one of the large steel companies of the Pittsburgh district said tonight: "There are approximately 50,000 men engaged in the steel industry in the Pittsburgh district at the present time, and the statement 'To adopt the eight hour day would require 50 per cent, or 25,000, more men. The industry is short of labor now and there is no more men to be obtained. To adopt the eight hour day in the industry would be to render this nation almost impotent in the war.'"

## 20,000 VISIT CAMP DIX.

First Completed Infantry Regiment, 311th, on Parade.

CAMP DIX, WARHUSON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—There were 20,000 visitors at the first completed infantry regiment, the 311th Infantry, National Army, in its initial parade. The regiment's band and that of the Fifteenth Infantry gave concerts for the crowds.

The Burlington county Y. M. C. A. gave a concert at the afternoon session. George W. Wickersham, who was the principal speaker, told the boys to "remember the Lusitania."

The 311th Infantry will start battle practice to-morrow. They will make wire entanglements and take up bayonet work under Lieut.-Col. Edgar Meyer.

## STORM DAMAGES NAVY YARD.

Pensacola Reports Hurricane as of Exceptional Violence.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Pensacola was not greatly damaged by the West Indian hurricane, although a number of merchant vessels were driven ashore and the storm was of exceptional violence. This information, the first to reach the outside world from Pensacola since Friday afternoon, came to the Navy Department today from the Pensacola navy yard radio station. Damage to the navy yard was estimated at \$100,000.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 30 (By wire to New Orleans).—No loss of life is reported as a result of the hurricane and comparatively small property damage, considering the storm's violence.

## WAR EXPERT WILL TEACH U. S. DOCTORS

Sir Berkeley Moynihan to Aid Medical Corps.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Sir Berkeley Moynihan, senior consulting surgeon to the Royal Army Medical Corps of the English army and inspector of army hospitals in France, well known to the American profession as an authority on abdominal surgery, has been delegated by the British Government to come to America to aid in the war preparations of the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas announced today.

Sir Berkeley comes to take part in the war session of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, which will be held here on October 22 and to deliver the convocation address of the American College of Surgeons on October 26. He will explain the needs of the allied armies to have a maximum of the wounded and will describe the notable advances in war surgery since the beginning of the war.

Dr. Franklin Martin of the Council of National Defense said today: "We also expect Prof. Theodore Telford, Director-General of the Medical Service of the French army, to bring a similar message from France. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute will have a prominent part in the program."

During his eighteen day leave in this country Sir Berkeley will be the guest of the American College of Surgeons. In the evening he will visit the city of New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

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## 70,000 SEE REVIEW OF 'RAINBOW' ARMY

Three Brigades of Famous Division on Dress Parade at Hempstead Plains.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

CAMP MEADE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Some 70,000 persons went by special trains and automobiles today to see three brigade reviews of the famous "Rainbow" Division commanded by Major-General W. A. Mann.

Major-Gen. W. W. Wooten, retired, formerly chief of staff of the United States Army and president of the War College, reviewed the Eighty-fourth Brigade on the Hempstead Plains, near the Mineola Fair Grounds, and expressed himself as more than pleased with the appearance of the men. General Wooten said that the Eighty-fourth Brigade was a fine example of the United States Army. He said that the Eighty-fourth Brigade was a fine example of the United States Army.

The Eighty-fourth Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. M. J. Lenthall, also had a review on the Hempstead Plains, south of the Mineola Fair Grounds. The Eighty-fourth Brigade was a fine example of the United States Army. He said that the Eighty-fourth Brigade was a fine example of the United States Army.

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## CAMP UPTON EAGER TO WELCOME GHOST

National Army Men. Longing  
for Cash, Sign First Real  
Payroll.

## VISITORS GET LOST IN MUD

Friendly Aid Saves Relatives  
of Newest Rookies From  
Disappointment.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

CAMP UPTON, YATKINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—George had to stay in camp today because the first payroll in all the history of the National Army came off this morning and George, fearing that every day's dollar pay would buy ten whole bricks of the ice cream over at the post exchange, decided he would rather have the \$20 than another of Max Sunday dinners back in Manhattan.

So Pa drove Ma and the family over in the old river and brought George a lot of home made candy and a chocolate cake.

The family fiver has done some plain and fancy delivering in this city, carrying down Fifth avenue along about 4 o'clock in the evening and getting up Broadway an hour later, but never have its faithful old brakes been put to more desperate and severe test than right in this camp today. Every inch of all the mud, oil and man-made roads that the mud was disputed by a score of other cars, small, medium and large.

Early in the start and stop drive from the camp entrance up to George's barracks Pa discovered that many of the streets were kept exclusively for troops today. Every inch of all the mud, oil and man-made roads that the mud was disputed by a score of other cars, small, medium and large.

But Pa did finally steer the boat straight up to Fourth street and Second avenue, where Company B, 302d Engineers, was permanently located, and sure enough, George was hanging around waiting for the folks to show up. And George had Ma get out and meet Capt. Frederick's crew, his company commander, and, of course, the Captain was there Ma, just like every one else is.

It all ended up by the Captain himself walking to the company's headquarters, just what George and the other boys had done toward making Company B's barracks home. In front of the big building Pa saw a straight, wide gravel walk that led up to the big center door and the company street in front, was cleared of stumps and raked off and patted down as clean and smooth as a billiard table.

## Santa Visits Camp.

"Where did you get all that fine gravel, Captain?" there's not another barracks in the whole camp has any such walk as that. "Ma asked. "Santa Claus brought it to us," bowed the engineer army soldier. "Santa Claus and my first sergeant. That is, I think so. Ma asked. "Santa Claus brought it to us," bowed the engineer army soldier. "Santa Claus and my first sergeant. That is, I think so."

Ma had a big time over that, but when the Captain told her about a real walk as that. "Ma asked. "Santa Claus brought it to us," bowed the engineer army soldier. "Santa Claus and my first sergeant. That is, I think so."

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